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with the phenomena of atmospheric electricity and of terrestrial magnetism. His views are generally at variance with those which are commonly held today. For example, on the purely meteorological side, he believes that the ordinary explanation of the monsoons of the Indian region is absolutely wrong. The author has evidently read widely, but his book is not one which is likely to have many readers, nor will his views have many supporters. R. DEC. WARD.

Atlas photographique des Nuages. Par Julien Loisel. 20 ills. G. Thomas, Paris, 1912 (?). 14 x 10½.

We have here some very beautiful reproductions showing even the minute details of cloud structure. When such remarkable photographs are available, we are almost reconciled to the absence of color in the pictures. There are five photographs of cirrus; eight of alto-cumulus; one of alto-stratus; three of cumulus; one of nimbus; one of cumulo-nimbus, and one of strato-cumulus. The author, unfortunately, has not followed the International Cloud Classification, and this fact will militate against the general use of this otherwise most acceptable atlas. It is a pity, when international agreement has accepted a certain cloud classification, to have authors adopting and advocating an independent scheme. R. DEC. WARD.

PHYTOGEOGRAPHY AND ZOOGEOGRAPHY

Plant Physiology with special reference to Plant Production.

By Benjamin M. Duggar. Rural Text-Book Series. xv and 516 pp. Ills., index. Macmillan Co., New York, 1911. \$1.60. 7½ x 5½.

The progress of agriculture is becoming increasingly dependent upon the application of the facts and principles of plant physiology, and at the same time both investigation and instruction in plant physiology are coming to bear a closer relation to the service which may be rendered to agriculture. The college text-book under notice is an outcome of these tendencies, and is also calculated to strengthen them.

Professor Duggar has placed special emphasis on the growth of nutrition of plants and on the allied functions, and has touched lightly on the tropisms and such subjects as growth movements. The treatment of transpiration, the water requirement of plants, and mineral nutriment is particularly strong, and, throughout the book, illustration of physiological principles by practical results in plant production is calculated to stimulate the interest of the student. The topics are so handled as to suggest the desirability of more knowledge, and the copious literature references will lead the student to original sources.

FORREST SHREVE.

The Life of the Plant. By C. A. Timiriazeff. Translated from the revised and corrected seventh Russian edition by Miss Anna Chéreméteff. xvi and 355 pp. Ills. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1912. \$2.50. 9½ x 6½.

In 1878 Professor Timiriazeff, of the University of Moscow, published a series of lectures on the physiology of plants, the popularity of which has carried them through seven Russian editions.

The series was recently revised and translated into English under the title "The Life of the Plant." The book is an admirable semi-popular representation of a scientific field which has a forbidding look to many.

The ten lectures are arranged on a plan which emphasizes throughout their progress, the close interrelation of function and structure in plants. The field of plant physiology is oriented with relation to other sciences, both historically and philosophically, and some of the larger problems of biology are touched upon.

The author was one of the early adherents of the mechanistic view-point in physiology, to which he adheres throughout these lectures both in spirit and in language. The use of the words "adaptation" and "adapted," in the English translation, may cause some alarm as to the soundness of the author's biological philosophy, but there is no occasion for it. From a strictly technical